

May 9, 2012

Marlene H. Dortch Secretary Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, S.W. Washington, DC 20554

Re: United States Cellular Corporation

WT No 12-69 WT No 12-4 AU No 12-25 CC No 96-45

Dear Ms. Dortch:

In accordance with Section 1.1206 of the Commission's rules, 47 C.F.R. § 1.1206, we hereby provide you with notice of an oral ex parte presentation in connection with the above-captioned proceedings. On May 8, 2012, Mary Dillon, President and CEO of U.S. Cellular along with Michael Irizarry, Executive Vice President & Chief Technology Officer, Narothum Saxena, Senior Director of Advanced Technology & System Planning, and the undersigned, met with FCC Chairman Julius Genachowski; Chief of Staff Zac Katz; and Special Counsel Charles Mathias.

Handset Interoperability

During the course of that discussion, we discussed the recent launch by U.S. Cellular and its partner, King Street Wireless L.P. of a 4G LTE network to approximately 25% of U.S. Cellular's customer base as well as plans to reach over 50% of the customer base by year end. Ms. Dillon thanked Chairman Genachowski for his support for issuance of a notice of proposed rulemaking on interoperability.

U.S. Cellular stated that representatives of the Company have engaged in discussions with AT&T and Verizon regarding voluntary industry efforts to resolve lower 700 MHz interoperability. At this point in time, the Company is concerned that there will not be an industry solution forthcoming that will address interoperability in a

reasonable time frame to move the LTE ecosystem forward absent regulatory intervention. As a result, the Commission must still act quickly to promote interoperability within the lower 700 MHz bands. We discussed how interoperability would create a stronger device ecosystem and result in significant public interest benefits, such as increased affordability and availability of 4G equipment, increased roaming opportunities, and enhanced competition.

U.S. Cellular indicated that industry sponsored engineering testing is underway that we believe will rebut the alleged interference claims in the Band Class 12 devices currently deployed by U.S. Cellular. Those deployments include Band 12 devices already deployed in markets where Channel 51 operations exist and where we are not experiencing customer impacting interference in the B Block as some have claimed theoretically would be present. We anticipate submitting those results for the record in the interoperability proceeding.

U.S. Cellular urged the Commission to proceed swiftly to the adoption of a final order and rules during 2012. We also urged that the Commission work with broadcasters and the wireless industry to identify ways to clear existing Channel 51 operations to foster the rapid deployment of band class 12 devices in markets where Channel 51 operators are present.

E Block Power Requirements

U.S. Cellular urged the FCC to impose rules that require DISH subsidiary Manifest Wireless, LCC to operate its 6 MHz of Lower 700 MHz spectrum (E Block) consistent with the limits set forth in Section 27.50 (c), excluding Subsection 27.50(c)(7) and be subject to downlink only transmission and other interference mitigation restrictions imposed under the FCC's AT&T/Qualcomm Order. Imposition of such conditions will foster the further development of the Lower 700 ecosystem.

Sale of A Block Licenses by Verizon Wireless

U.S. Cellular indicated that it would consider acquiring A and B Block licenses from Verizon Wireless as part of a divestiture. The Company argued that the proposed sale of A Block licenses by Verizon holds the potential for positive impact on the Band 12 ecosystem. The Company expressed its opinion that an acquisition of licenses by AT&T (along with a commitment to build a Band Class 12 network) would have a positive impact on the competitive handset ecosystem in Band Class 12. The Company also expressed its belief that a decision by Verizon to build out those same A Block licenses would have a similar positive impact on the Band 12 ecosystem. U.S. Cellular believes that the proposed divestiture does not override the need for the Commission to issue an interoperability requirement.

Mobility Fund the Universal Service

U.S. Cellular indicated that it was in the process of evaluating the Commission's recently issued rules regarding the conduct of Phase 1 Mobility Fund Auctions later this year. The Company has not determined whether to participate in such an auction. The Company indicated that although it has extensively deployed 3G within its network, much work remains to be done in rural America to bring high quality service to all areas where consumers live, work and travel. The Company also argued that the wireless USF program adopted last Fall was grossly underfunded in comparison with the financial needs mandated by federal law.

In regard to Phase 2 of the Mobility Fund, the Company argued for the adoption of a forward looking cost model as the preferred distribution mechanism for guaranteeing that all unserved areas received sufficient support consistent with the Telecom Act of 1996. In the absence of a forward looking model, the Commission risks a scenario where numerous geographic areas in the United States will remain unfunded by USF for the ensuing 10 years following a phase 2 auction. The Company argued that such a result would unacceptable to numerous members of Congress and be inconsistent with the provisions of the 96 Act.

Sincerely,

/S/

Grant B Spellmeyer, Esq. Executive Director – Federal Affairs & Public Policy

CCs to:

Hon. Julius Genachowski Zac Katz, Esq. Charles Mathias, Esq.